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RHABDOTHIRIPS ALBUS, A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF  
THYSANOPTERA FROM PANAMA.

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The curious insect described below was sent for determination by Mr. John R. Johnston of the United Fruit Company. The types are in my collection.

RHABDOTHIRIPS gen. nov.

(ῥάβδος, a rod or stick; θρίψ, a wood worm.)

Body and all appendages very slender. Major setae very large and heavy, pinnatifid apically. Head moderately long, with one pair of enormous setae between the ocelli; vertex not produced beyond frontal costa. Antennae nine-segmented, with a dorsal U-shaped trichome on segment 3 and a similar ventral one on segment 4. Maxillary palpi two-segmented; second segment narrowed in distal half or more. Prothorax with one very large bristle at each anterior angle and two at each posterior angle. Wings very narrow; anterior vein almost completely fused with ambient vein along fore margin; posterior vein represented briefly at middle of wing but partly fused with anterior vein and ambient at or near either end, these fusions perhaps representing cross veins; two rows of large, heavy bristles similar in structure to interocellars and pronotals borne by the fused veins, one row inclined cephalad and the other caudad; fringing hairs sparse and weak. Abdomen with four pairs of similar enormous bristles on segment 9 and two pairs on segment 10.

*Genotype*.—*Rhabdothrips albus* sp. nov.

This genus undoubtedly finds its closest relative in *Coremothrips* Hood, with which it agrees in the possession of the exceedingly stout and apically divided bristles which have suggested the generic name. Both genera are related to *Scolothrips* Hinds, and all three are probably predacious. From *Coremothrips* this new genus differs in that (a) the vertex is not prolonged forward to cover the frontal costa when observed from above, (b) there is but one pair of enlarged cephalic setae, interocellar in position, and (c) the anterior angles of the pronotum bear one pair of large bristles instead of two, the inner pair being wanting. *Rhabdothrips* is clearly the more primitive of the two genera. It is interesting to note that in it the midlateral and anterior marginal setae of the pronotum are moderately well developed, and that one of these two pairs—probably the anterior marginal—is quite likely the source of the additional pair of monstrous setae found on the pronotum of *Coremothrips*.

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**Rhabdothrips albus**, sp. nov.

(Pl. 3, figs. 1-5.)

*Female* (macropterous).—Length about 1.1 mm. Color nearly white; ocellar pigmentation and eyes bright red and black, respectively, by transmitted light, orange and orange-red by reflected light; antennæ nearly white, with segment 3 palest, 4 and 5 shading to light gray apically, 6-9 light gray; legs and wings white.

Head (Pl. 3, fig. 1) long, broadest across eyes, its median dorsal length just equal to its least width behind eyes; vertex elevated between eyes but not produced to overhang frontal costa, the elevated portion bearing the three ocelli and a pair of low tubercles from which arise a pair of monstrous, colorless, stick-like bristles ( $74\mu$ ) which are fringed in their distal halves with microtrichia (Pl. 3, fig. 2); all other cephalic setæ minute, pale, and inconspicuous; occipital line and sculpture caudad to it very indistinct. Eyes large and prominent, decidedly bulging, slightly pilose, composed dorsally of rounded, separated facets of which two at the posterior margin are particularly large and several at the middle of the inner margin noticeably smaller than any of the others; ventral facets polygonal, not separated. Ocelli situated close together, the posterior pair farther from each other than from the anterior ocellus and directed laterally as well as dorsally. Mouth-cone of moderate length, extending backward to a point below a line connecting the bases of the large bristles at the posterior angles of the pronotum; maxillary palpi two-segmented, proximal segment short, about as long as wide and less than one-fourth the length of the second segment, which measures  $32\mu$ . Antennæ (Pl. 3, fig. 5) slender, 9-segmented, the distal stylus composed of three segments; segments 3 and 4 each with a U-shaped trichome.<sup>1</sup>

Prothorax slightly longer than head and about 1.3 times as wide as long; one pair of bristles at anterior angles and two pairs at posterior angles exceedingly stout and heavy and fringed with microtrichia in distal portion, these three pairs of setæ (as well as midlaterals) arising from tubercles; the pair at posterior angles ( $74\mu$ ) equal to interocellars, twice as long as the inner pair near posterior angles ( $35\mu$ ), and about 1.6 times the length of those at anterior angles ( $46\mu$ ); anterior marginal and midlateral bristles small and scarcely pointed. Legs particularly long and slender, especially the femora of all pairs. Wings (Pl. 3, fig. 3) of fore pair sabre-shaped, with two series of long, heavy setæ similar to the anterior angular ones of pronotum.

Abdomen long and slender, with a few diagonal, asperate lines of sculpture on sides of middle tergites; with a few small, pale setæ on segments 1-8; with two pairs of monstrous curved setæ on segment 9, and with one similar pair on segment 10 (Pl. 3, fig. 4).

Measurements of holotype (♀): Length 1.13 mm. Head, median dorsal length 0.106 mm., width across eyes 0.121 mm., width just behind eyes 0.106 mm., width at base 0.107 mm.; eyes, length 0.061 mm., width 0.039 mm., interval 0.046 mm.; interocellar bristles, length  $74\mu$ ; pronotum, length 0.112 mm.,

<sup>1</sup>One antenna only is available for study, and unfortunately it does not present a strict dorsal view. In studying the figure it should be kept in mind that the revolution of the antenna exposes a portion of its inner surface.



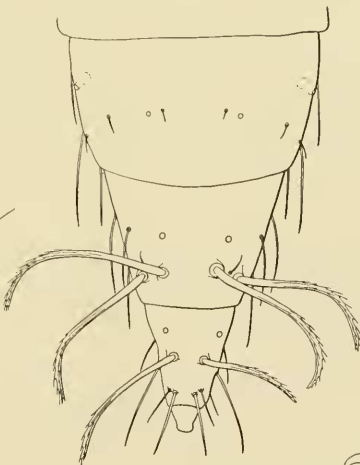
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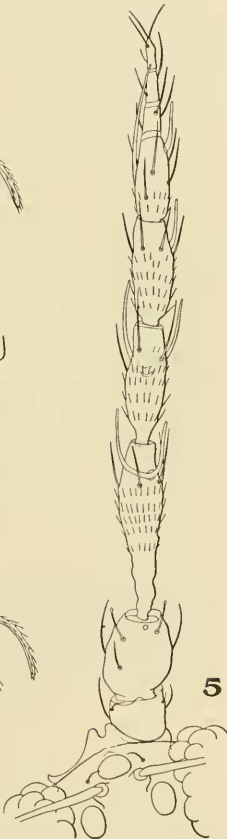
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3



4



5

greatest width 0.147 mm., length of setæ at anterior angles  $46\mu$ , of outer setæ at posterior angles  $74\mu$ , of inner setæ at posterior angles  $35\mu$ ; pterothorax, width 0.187 mm.; fore wings, length 0.720 mm., width at middle 0.033 mm., width near base 0.044 mm.

Antennal segments.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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Length ( $\mu$ ).....	18	36	70	47	42	33	11	13	11
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Width ( $\mu$ ).....	21	25	18	17	17	14	8	5	4
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Total length of antenna 0.281 mm.

Described from 18 females taken "on the leaves of young banana plants near Almirante, Panama," May, 1932, by Mr. John R. Johnston, who has supplied the following note: "You may be quite correct in considering that this species is probably a predacious form, as I was unable to discover any injury whatever on the banana plant that I could attribute to it. This species is not uncommon on the young leaves of banana, but was never abundant."

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

(The drawings were made with the aid of a camera lucida  
by Miss Helen Rearwin.)

*Rhabdothrips albus*, gen. et sp. nov.

Fig. 1. Head and prothorax, ♀, paratype; bristles omitted from all appendages.

Fig. 2. Distal portion of seta of tergite 9, ♀, paratype.

Fig. 3. Right fore wing, ♀ paratype; microtrichia omitted.

Fig. 4. Segments 8-10 of abdomen, ♀, paratype.

Fig. 5. Right antenna and portion of head; ♀, holotype.

### FIVE NEW HYMENOPTEROUS PARASITES OF THE ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH.

By C. F. W. MUESEBECK, *Bureau of Entomology.*

This paper contains descriptions of four new Braconidae from Japan and one new species of Bethylidae from Australia, all recorded by investigators of the Bureau of Entomology as parasites of *Grapholitha molesta* Busck.

#### SUPERFAMILY ICHNEUMONOIDEA.

##### FAMILY BRACONIDAE.

##### **Bassus diversus**, new species.

Differs from all other species of the genus known to me in combining an unusually thin head, sharply impressed and